

WEATHER FORECAST.
Rain to-day; to-morrow probably fair
and slightly cooler; fresh south winds.
Highest temperature yesterday, 46; lowest, 34.
Detailed weather reports on last page.

The Sun.

IT SHINES FOR ALL

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PRICE TWO CENTS.

PRESIDENTIAL PARTY BEGINS TRIP IN COMPLETE SECRECY; SUCCESSOR TO SECRETARY McADOO WILL BE NAMED TO-DAY; CROWN PRINCE IS READY TO WORK AS RULER OR LABORER

WAR BLAMED ON GENERALS BY FREDERICK

**Calls Himself Pacifist and
Lays Disasters to Staff
Chiefs.**

HAS NOT QUIT AS YET

**Contest Lost in 1914 by Bad
Case of Shaken Nerves,
He Asserts Now.**

By the Associated Press.

OSTERLIN, Holland, Dec. 3.—"I have not renounced anything and I have not signed any document whatever," Frederick William Hohenzollern, who still claims the title of Crown Prince, thus answered the question of the Associated Press in the course of a lengthy conversation to-day, which took place in the small cottage of the village pastor on the island of Wieringen, where he is interned.

"However," he continued, "should the German Government decide to form a republic similar to the United States or France I shall be perfectly content to return to Germany as a simple citizen, ready to do anything to assist my country. I should even be happy to work as a laborer in a factory."

"At present everything appears chaos in Germany, but I hope things will right themselves,"

Puts Blame on Generals.

Asked what in his opinion was the turning point of the war, he said: "I was convinced early in October, 1914, that we had lost the war. I considered our position hopeless after the battle of the Marne, which we should not have lost if the chiefs of our general staff had not suffered a case of nerves."

"I tried to persuade the general staff to seek peace then, even at a great sacrifice, going so far as to give up Alsace-Lorraine. But I was told to mind my own business and confine myself to commanding my armies. I have proof of this."

What finally brought about the downfall of the German military power, he declared, was revolution induced by four years of hunger among the civilians and the troops in the rear, together with the overwhelming numbers being gathered by the Entente powers since America's entry into the war had undermined the confidence of the German fighting forces.

Tells of Fighting.

"My soldiers, whom I loved and with whom I lived continuously, and who, I may say, so loved me, fought with the utmost courage to the end, even when the odds were impossible to withstand," the refugee prince went on. "They had no rest, and sometimes an entire division numbered only 600 men. These were opposed by fresh allied troops, among whom were American divisions containing 27,000 men apiece."

Describing how he left the front Frederick William declared: "I was with my group of armies after the Kaiser left Germany. I asked the Berlin Government whether they desired me to retain my command. They replied negatively, and I could not continue to lead armies under orders of the Kaiser and the Kaiser's Council."

"Therefore I came to Holland without hindrance. No shooting or bombing occurred and I quit the army with the greatest regret, after having participated in the trench life with the soldiers for so long."

"I have not been in Germany for a year, and from the beginning of the war I have taken only three or four fortnight leaves."

No Desire for War.

Speaking of the beginning of the war Frederick William asserted: "Contrary to all statements hitherto made, I never desired war, and thought the moment quite inopportune. I was never consulted, and the report about a Crown Council being held in Berlin to decide on the war I deny on my oath. I was enjoying a day at a watering place when mobilization was ordered."

"My father also, I am sure, did not desire war. If Germany had sought the best opportunity for making war she would have chosen the period either of the Boer war or the Russo-Japanese war."

"Beginning in 1911 I was certain that England would enter the conflict. This view was not shared by Prince Henry and the other members of my family."

"People have credited me with warlike intentions. But I was only a soldier with a desire to see the army kept thoroughly efficient, and I worked hard to bring this about. People blame me with the failure at Verdun. But I refused twice to attack there with the troops at my disposal. On the third occasion my attack was successful for the first three days, but I was not properly supported."

"I thought that the Verdun attack

GERMANY BALKS AT NEW ULTIMATUM FROM FOCH

**Marshal Demands Rest of Locomotives Agreed to
Under Armistice Terms—Erzberger Says It Is
Impossible—Time Limit Expires.**

LONDON, Dec. 3.—Marshal Foch has sent a new ultimatum to the German armistice delegates demanding that Germany give up the rest of the locomotives agreed to, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Copenhagen transmitting advice from Berlin.

Mathias Erzberger, leader of the German armistice commission, protested that it was impossible and asked for a respite. The ultimatum expired Monday forenoon, with what result it has not been learned.

A Reuter despatch from Berlin confirms the delivery of the ultimatum, the time limit of which is twenty-four hours. It says Erzberger offered to deliver all the locomotives as soon as they were repaired. The German newspapers, under the despatch, point out that there is no hope of prolonging the armistice and that it is probable the Allies will occupy Germany.

A British fleet arrived yesterday at the port of Libau, in Courland, on the Baltic, says a Wolff Bureau despatch from Berlin via Copenhagen to-day.

PARIS, Dec. 3.—It appears the Germans will be unable to hand over all of the 6,000 locomotives stipulated in the armistice agreement by December 17, according to the *Matin*.

ALLIES DEMAND HOHENZOLLERN'S

**Conference of Foreign Minis-
try in London Agrees on
Attitude.**

AWAIT WILSON'S ARRIVAL

**Intimated Former Emperor
Will Attempt to Surrender
to United States.**

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—It is understood that the representatives of the Allies in conference at the Foreign Ministry to-day were unanimously in favor of demanding that Holland hand over to the Allies the former German Emperor and former Crown Prince.

No official report of the conference was issued beyond a mere recital of the names of those attending it and a statement to the effect that Col. E. M. House of the American peace delegation was prevented by illness from attending.

The British War Cabinet and the French and Italian representatives in London are in agreement as to the proposed punishment of William Hohenzollern, but have decided to take no action until President Wilson arrives in Europe, the *Evening News* says to-day.

The Allies are not willing to allow a technicality to prevent bringing the former Kaiser to trial. If Holland refuses his extradition without the consent of Germany, the newspaper adds, pressure will be brought to obtain compliance.

A demand for the surrender of the former Kaiser will be submitted to the Netherlands Government in the name of all the allied cabinets, according to the *Daily Express*. The views of France and Italy have been fully communicated to the British Government, and President Wilson has also made suggestions relative to procedure in the case.

Authority is claimed by the *Daily Express* for the statement that, although there are some little differences as to points of detail, allied jurists, Monday's conference in Downing Street revealed unanimity relative to the bringing of the former German Emperor to answer for his crimes.

The opinion is held that Holland will not be disposed to put obstacles in the way. She will not be asked to extradite the Kaiser under the ordinary extradition laws, but his status will be considered analogous to that of a pirate or slave trader, who is not regarded as entitled to sanctuary in any country.

The German Government is still undecided as to how to deal with the former Emperor and the Hohenzollerns, said Hugo Haase, Secretary for Foreign Affairs in the German Cabinet, to a correspondent of the *Daily Express* on Sunday.

"I think," he continued, "they may be sufficiently punished by the international odium they have incurred."

Special Wireless Despatch to THE SUN.

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LONDON, Dec. 3.—In British official circles it is regarded as very probable that when the former Kaiser and his family reach the United States they will be met by the demands of the Allies for his extradition become insistent he will give himself up to the United States.

BAKER TO SAIL IN JANUARY.

**Silent on Report That He Will
Take Wilson's Place.**

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

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WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Secretary Baker announced to-day he would go abroad probably some time in January on a "business" trip. He would not discuss reports that he would take President Wilson's place as American delegate to the peace conference when the latter returns, but stated his work would include settling matters pertaining to war business.

In connection with the curtailment of work in this country Secretary Baker said the War Department so far had effected a saving of \$2,600,000,000 by retrenchment plans.

COUNCIL ORDERS SOFT TO RESIGN

**German Foreign Secretary to
Be Replaced by Foe of
Old Regime.**

PRINCES TO QUIT COUNTRY

**Former Kaiser's Fourth Son
Will Seek Refuge in
Argentina.**

By the Associated Press.

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 3.—It is announced officially in Berlin that the executive committee for greater Berlin has reached an understanding with the Bavarian executive committee to demand the resignation of Dr. W. S. Loif, the Foreign Secretary, to be replaced by a consistent opponent of the old system and the war policy.

They will ask also that Mathias Erzberger, who was a member of the German armistice delegation, be denied participation in the peace negotiations.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—The German Government has consented to permit a number of the Hohenzollern Princes to leave Germany on condition that they leave their fortunes behind them, according to an Exchange Telegraph despatch from Amsterdam. They have accepted the conditions, it is stated, and expect to proceed to Switzerland.

Prince August William, the former Emperor's fourth son, however, and his wife are going to Argentina as soon as possible, the message adds.

The diplomatic corps in Berlin has asked the German Government for protection against the anarchy of propaganda of the Spartacus group, which is agitating for the general arming of the proletariat, according to an Exchange Telegraph despatch from Amsterdam.

GERMAN TROOPS QUIT FINLAND

**Allies Grant Safe Conduct. Accord-
ing to Belgian Report.**

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 3.—The Entente powers, according to a Wolff Bureau despatch from Brussels, Belgium, have granted a safe conduct to the German troops in Finland to return home.

Under the terms of the German armistice, freedom of access to and from the Baltic Sea was given to the naval and mercantile vessels of the allied and associated powers. The blockade conditions set up by these powers were to remain unchanged and all German merchant ships found at sea were to remain liable to capture.

**LEVER ACT KEEPS UP
1919 PRICE OF WHEAT**

**Food Administration Says It
Is Not Affected by Peace.**

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

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WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The formal end of the war through a proclamation of peace will not in any way affect the fixed price of wheat for the 1919 crop. It was announced to-day by the Food Administration. It was declared that the President's proclamation September 2 that "producers of wheat produced within the United States . . . for the crop of 1919" are guaranteed \$2.28 a bushel at Chicago means that the guaranteed price remains regardless of when peace is officially proclaimed.

The twenty-fourth section of the Lever law provides "that the provisions of this act shall cease to be in effect when the existing state of war between the United States and Germany shall have terminated, and the President is authorized to terminate this act shall not affect any act done or any right or obligation" according to wheat growers.

The Lever act also provides that rights and liabilities arising under it before the end of the war may be enforced in the same manner after the war and until June 1, 1920, as if the war were still in progress.

GLASS BELIEVED TO BE PICKED AS TREASURY HEAD

**President Signs Nomina-
tion, but Too Late to Send
Papers to Senate.**

KEEPS NAMES A SECRET

**Baruch Only Other Man Re-
garded as Possibility—Quick
Confirmation Expected.**

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—One of the last official acts of the President to-day before his trip to Europe was to sign the nomination of a new Cabinet member to succeed Secretary McAdoo in the Treasury portfolio. The necessary official papers for the Senate were not prepared in time for their submission to-day. They will go to that body to-morrow.

Until the nomination goes in the name of the man selected is being guarded with the greatest care. There is nothing to indicate, however, that there has been any change in the situation, and the naming of Representative Carter Glass (Va.), is expected.

Secretary McAdoo expected to turn over the Treasury portfolio to his successor as soon as he is confirmed, and is hoping for early action by the Senate. There is little doubt that Carter Glass or Bernard M. Baruch, who is regarded as second choice, will be speedily approved.

Mr. McAdoo is hopeful of giving the rest of his time in official life in close application to railroad administration problems, which he hopes to settle before leaving this post, January 1.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

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WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Just before President Wilson left Washington to-night an announcement was made that the appointment of a Secretary of the Treasury would be made public to-morrow in New York.

TWO SHIPS BRINGING 4,763.

**Empress of Britain and Adriatic
Leave Liverpool.**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Two steamships, the Empress of Britain and the Adriatic, sailed from Liverpool yesterday for New York with American troops, the War Department announced to-day. The Empress of Britain carries 76 officers, 10 nurses and 2,389 men. The Adriatic carries 80 officers and 2,295 men.

Aboard the Empress of Britain are the 30th, 361st, 140th, 357th, 256th and 354th aero squadrons; the Tenth, Thirteenth, Seventeenth and Fourteenth air service construction companies, and a number of casuals and sick and wounded. There are eleven officers and 241 men among the casuals not requiring special attention and 154 enlisted men who are bedridden from wounds or illness.

The Adriatic carries the 825th, 335th, 334th, 472d, 377th and the 637th aero squadrons; the Fourth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth and Ninth air service construction companies. There are thirty officers and one enlisted man among the casuals on the Adriatic.

**WOMEN ANGRY OVER
MUNITION SHUT-OFF**

**Parade to Downing Street in
Fine Clothes.**

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—Women munition workers, who had been receiving high pay and who have been discharged, marched to Downing Street to-day and demanded to see Premier Lloyd George. The Premier sent word that he was too busy to see them. The marchers, who numbered between 500 and 600, then proceeded to the Ministry of Munitions. Officials met a delegation and arranged for a further conference at which the employers also will be present.

The women in many instances were expensive clothes and all were from one firm whose Government contract expires shortly. The women demanded immediate withdrawal of the discharge, and their attitude, it was said at the Ministry of Munitions, was uncompromising.

The women continued to parade through the streets for hours after the conference.

3 U-BOATS REACH THAMES.

**First of Surrendered Craft Arrive,
White Flag Above Ensign.**

LONDON, Dec. 3.—The first surrendered German U-boat to arrive in the Thames, the U-64, passed up the river today, followed by two more, one a large boat of the Deutschland class.

All flew the German flag beneath a white ensign, made their way up the river and were moored alongside wharves.

CONGRESS WILL NOT HAMPER WILSON MOVES

**Party Support Denied Plan
to Seat Marshall as
President.**

KNOX PROPOSES LIMIT

**Wants Freedom of Seas and
League of Nations Left
for Future Debate.**

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Sanity and caution will be the guiding principles of the Republicans in Congress in dealing with the vast problems thrust upon the Senate and House in the absence of the Chief Executive. This is the determination reached by leaders of the Republican party as the result of consideration of the unprecedented situation which the journeyings of the President will create.

The party leaders let it be known to-day that the movements launched yesterday looking to substitution of Vice-President Marshall as head of the nation in place of the President will not be supported by party organizations as party measures. The scheme of sending a special bipartisan committee of Senators to Versailles to serve as observers on behalf of the Senate, proposed by Senator Cummins (Ia.), likewise will be denied the endorsement of the Republican organization for the present at least.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

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WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The House of Representatives to-day voted to support the President's plan to send a special bipartisan committee of Senators to Versailles to serve as observers on behalf of the Senate, proposed by Senator Cummins (Ia.), likewise will be denied the endorsement of the Republican organization for the present at least.

Temporary Move Impossible.

Instead of proceeding hastily and without due consideration of the circumstances with which the Republicans have been called on to deal, the real leaders of the party now counsel strict attention to the business of the country. It is predicted that the resolutions providing for the declaration of vacancy in the Presidential office will not receive the support of any Republican leaders. It is in no circumstances could the chair of the President be declared temporarily vacant. The substitution of Mr. Marshall, if it took place, would have to be permanent. The Republican leader holds that the Constitution makes no provision for a temporary President of the United States.

With equal assurance it is predicted that except there shall come a complete change in the situation at Versailles, the President's assurance of support of the League of Nations, which it would be kept fully informed of every development at the conference, will not be made good, there will be no senatorial delegation of observers sent to France. Instead the Senate from its proper place purposes to make its views known as to what should and should not be embodied in the conventions which will be drawn up at Grand Triumvir, by resolution and by individual utterances.

Would Cut the "Fourteen"

In line with this policy was the resolution introduced in the Senate to-day by Senator Knox (Pa.), Secretary of State under President Taft.

The Knox resolution proposes alterations in the list of subjects which strict adherence to the President's fourteen principles would place before the peace conference. Certain items of the President's program, most notably the freedom of the seas and the league of nations, this resolution eliminates from the list of points to be considered at this time and proposes that the Senate declare their consideration should be made the subject of separate conventions. The resolution found cordial support from the movement of its introduction. The text follows:

"Whereas, The United States

Continued on Third Page.

**Smokes Keep Going
to American Troops**

**TIMELY arrival of SUN To-
bacco Fund supplies after the
armistice relieved some soldiers
of the fear they might have to
smoke German tobacco, which
isn't tobacco at all, but a sub-
stitute. Late messages from
France, some of which appear on
page 7, give a picture of the sol-
diers' minds on this subject.**

Will the smoke fund be able to
do what it so earnestly wishes—
give holiday smokes to all our
men left behind? This depends
on the generosity of the fund
donors.

**WARNING! THE SUN TO-
BACCO FUND has no connection
with any other fund, organiza-
tion or publication. It employs
no agents or solicitors.**

Wilson Reported Bound for England First; Series of Conferences in London Planned

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

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LONDON, Dec. 3.—President Wilson is coming to England before proceeding to Paris, according to a statement made to-day to the correspondent of THE SUN by a high authority. Probably he will land at Liverpool, where the freedom of the city will be presented to him as soon as he leaves his ship.

The President, it is said, will spend several days in London in conference with Premier Lloyd George and the British War Cabinet.

Mr. Wilson's position in the peace conference has not yet been defined; he is barred from the chairmanship for the technical reason that the United States is not one of the Allies and probably he will not attend the peace congress at all, but will hold numerous conferences with the various delegates.

[President Wilson has maintained an extreme reticence regarding the plans of his trip and the itinerary. Despatches from Paris in the last few days indicated that the French officials and people expected the President to make his first stop there, and arrangements have been perfected accordingly. An Associated Press despatch from Brest, France, says that President Wilson is expected to arrive there on December 12. According to this announcement the President would make the trip direct to France.]

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

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WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Dr. Harry A. Garfield has resigned as Fuel Administrator and his resignation has been accepted by President Wilson. It was announced at the White House to-night. At the same time it was learned that Herbert Hoover by an executive order signed more than two weeks ago ceased to act as Fuel Administrator and was succeeded by Mr. William C. Clegg.

Dr. Garfield, it is understood, is to retain his office until the end of this month, when he will resume his position as president of Williams College. The Fuel Administration, however, is to continue, in all probability, until the end of the winter.

All remaining restrictions on the use and consumption of coal except in connection with anthracite, as well as the fixed prices and the zone limits, will be removed by the Fuel Administration within the next ten days, it was learned to-day. Cancellation orders have been drawn up, and in accordance with President Wilson's view that the country can be adjusted to the new conditions with less trouble if left unhampered by a reconstruction programme of the Government, will be issued as rapidly as conditions of the next few days will permit.

By the executive order referred to during Mr. Hoover's absence abroad all the powers and authority delegated to Mr. Hoover by the President have been assigned to Edgar Rickard. Mr. Hoover, however, is to remain the nominal head of the Fuel Administration, the order made clear, and the business of the Fuel Administration is to be continued in his name.

There is a strong belief in official circles here that Mr. Hoover will not return to the United States during the remaining period before formal peace is established through treaty. The law under which the Fuel Administration is organized puts an end to the powers of the Fuel Administrator when the treaty of peace is ratified.

Mr. Hoover, it is believed here, will occupy himself for months to come with the rationing of Europe, practically of the entire world, and will never resume his duties here. This means that Mr. Rickard from now on will be the Fuel Administrator in all respects, and Mr. Hoover will be the United States in everything but name.

Mr. Rickard came to Washington from Madison, Wis., when the Fuel Administration was first organized, and was appointed as assistant to Mr. Hoover. For several years he has been connected with the College of Agriculture of the University of Wisconsin.

**WILSON PARDON
FOR 2 COLONELS**

**Vincent and Mixer, Facing
Charges in Hughes Aircraft
Report, Are Cleared.**

GREGORY ASKS ACTION

**Violations of Criminal Code
Not Intentional, Says Attor-
ney-General.**

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

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WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Acting on the advice of the Attorney-General, the President to-day pardoned Lieut.-Col. Jesse G. Vincent and Lieut.-Col. George W. Mixer, named in the Hughes aircraft report as having violated the criminal code, and against whom prosecutions were recommended. The Attorney-General felt that the violations of the criminal code alleged in the Hughes report were only technical violations, and so advised the President.

This procedure in pardoning is irregular, but evidently was done in view of the President leaving here on his trip to Europe. The pardon, however, does not mean that the violations of the criminal code were intentional. The effect of the pardon merely will be to hold off any prosecution. If Lieut.-Col. Vincent and Mixer accept the pardons these acceptances would carry with them acknowledgment of technical guilt.

The section of the criminal code which the Hughes report charged the two Lieut.-Colonels had violated prohibits any one directly or indirectly interested in the profits or contracts of any corporation from acting as an officer or agent of the Government in transacting business with that corporation.

The Hughes report also recommended prosecution against Col. E. A. Deeds as a result of the aircraft inquiry. No mention of the Deeds case was made at the White House in reviewing Lieut.-Col. Vincent and Mixer.

Gregory Clears Col. Vincent.

Letters from the Attorney-General to the President in the case of each of the two officers were made public at the White House when the announcement was made of the President's action. In the Vincent case Mr. Gregory's letter, after reviewing the case, said: "While there was a violation of the statute, I do not think the ends of justice require that Col. Vincent be prosecuted."

Col. Vincent was one of the designers of the Liberty motor. At that time he was not in the employ of the Government, but was vice-president of the Packard Motor Car Company.

The authorities authorized Mr. Vincent to build the required number of models and experiment with the motor. He directed his company to do the work under his supervision. Later, during the progress of the work, he was commissioned in the Signal Corps. There is no evidence that he did not act in entire good faith or that any advantage was taken of the Government.

Gave Invaluable Services.

"The production of the Liberty motor was one of the great achievements in connection with the war," the letter continued. "Col. Vincent rendered invaluable services in designing and perfecting it. In view of all the circumstances I recommend that a full and complete pardon be granted for the offense, as I believe it was unwittingly committed."

In the Mixer case, too, the Attorney-General took the ground that the offense had been committed unwittingly and was only a technical violation of the law from which Lieut.-Col. Mixer did not profit. In this case the Attorney-General said that while he concurred with Judge Hughes in his conclusion that there was a violation of the criminal code, he believed the offense was unwittingly committed.

Dutch Report to Reprint.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—The Dutch Government has decided to stop all exports to Germany in reprisal for the stoppage of the export of German coal to Holland, according to an Exchange Telegraph despatch from Amsterdam.

President Departs From the White House Without Announcing Plans.

TAKES MIDNIGHT TRAIN

**Executive Said to Have Told
Senator People Were
With Him.**

HIS FRIENDS CONCERNED

**Officially Admitted Divided
Opinion May Weaken His
Hands Abroad.**

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—President Wilson and party left here to-night and will go aboard the George Washington at Hoboken early to-morrow morning to sail for Europe. No announcement concerning the President's departure was made at the White House, and throughout the day mystery and uncertainty prevailed concerning the plans, but in the evening it developed that the party had arranged to go aboard a special train before midnight.

The President had disposed of much of the outstanding work before this morning. It is understood that the special wire running between Paris and the State Department kept the President advised of developments overseas practically up to the hour of his departure and arrangements have been made whereby the State Department will relay important messages to the Presidential ship via wireless.

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Crowd Awaited Them.

The President and Mrs. Wilson reached the Union Station and went aboard their special train only a few minutes before the time set for the train's departure. Apparently word that they were on their way preceded them, for when the President and Mrs. Wilson stepped from their automobiles and started through the station there was a fairly good sized crowd awaiting them.

Cheers greeted the President. They came principally from two long lines of men in khaki, soldiers who were waiting for the President and Mrs. Wilson to pass. They formed two lines through which the Presidential party had to pass. Cries of "pleasant voyage" and "good luck" appeared to please the President greatly, for he smiled broadly, waved his hand and shouted back "thanks" in a voice that kept pace with the thrills.

Announcement of the names of those who are in the President's party was withheld until within a few moments of the time set for the train to pull out of the station. Besides the President and Mrs. Wilson, the peace commission traveling with Mr. Wilson are Robert Lansing, Secretary of State, and Henry White of Baltimore, former Ambassador to France and Italy. Col. E. M. House and Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, the other members of the commission already are in France.

Others in the Party.

The President's immediate party is composed of himself, Mrs. Wilson, Rear Admiral Cary T. Grayson, the President's physician; George Creel, chairman of the Committee on Public Information; Gilbert T. Closs, confidential adviser to the President; E. F. Hoover, head usher at the White House, and Miss Edith Bonham, Mrs. Wilson's secretary.

Others aboard the train were Secretary and Mrs. Lansing, Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, who is not going abroad at this time, but will leave the train at New York, John W. Davis, recently appointed Ambassador to Great Britain; Mrs. Davis, Mr. White, Mrs. Benson, wife of Rear Admiral W. S. Benson; Major and Mrs. Scott, Lieut.-Commander Hatch, Mr. Harris, Mr. Monier, Mr. Welch, Sidney Smith, the French Ambassador, and Mrs. Jules J. Tussard, the Italian Ambassador, Count Di Celleri, the Countess Di Celleri and two children, and Col. R. H. Jordan of the General Staff of the army, transportation officer.

Two Rumors in Circulation.

Two reports gained currency in diplomatic circles concerning exchanges of views between the President and Premier Clemenceau of France over the question of demanding the extradition of the former German Kaiser to make him answerable for his international crimes.

One was that the President had acquiesced in the position taken by Premier Clemenceau, Lloyd George and Orlando that extradition measures should be taken; and the other was that the President preferred to wait until he reached Paris before making his viewpoint known. In the latter case it is expected here that the Executive leaders will suspend action until they have an opportunity personally to consult the President.

So far as surface indications showed the President was not seriously disturbed by the report of his message in Congress yesterday or by the Senate resolutions seeking to declare the Presidency vacant while he is away. The President is quoted as having informed one Senator on Sunday